THE ARCTIC FATALITY.

Arrival of the Survivers at St. Johns.

Tremendous Excitement of the Population.

The Esquiman Children Carried Through the Streets by Leading Merchants.

MYSTERY OF CAPTAIN HALL'S DEATH.

Statements of Heron and Myers.

Naval Experts and Navigators on the Polaris Expedition.

The Story of the Rescued Pronounced Absurd.

Drift of Public Comment and Opinion.

St. Johns, N. F., May 12, 1873.

The Tigress, with the residue of the Polaris' crew, arrived to-day. They look remarkably well, considering their recent fearful sufferings. Hans Christian's face is much blackened from frost bite.

The party when first separated from the Polaris were hopeful of reaching Greenland shore, and never abandoned this idea till they sighted Cape Walsingham. Finding themselves on the west side they turned their ideas towards Labrador shore as the only hope of

MYSTERY OF CAPTAIN HALL'S DEATH.

The steward, John Heron, says that Captain Hall, on his return from the sledge expedition, seemed to be immediately affected by the heat of the cabin. Heron made him a cup of coffee, part only of which he drank. He complained at once, took to his bed, and died in two or three days after. The character of his illness is extremely uncertain from the description given.

Dr. Bessel had an observatory in Winter quarters. The party on the ice must have been seen by the ship's party for hours after their separation.

EXCITEMENT IN ST. JOHNS.

Tyson and Myers refused to come ashore here until night, being almost destitute of clothing. The scene on the landing of the survivors, in the afternoon, was one of frantic excitement. The Esquiman children were carried through the streets by some of the leading merchants, and created a great sensation. A subscription was taken up on board, as soon as the anchor dropped, for the Esquimau children. The latter are especially thriving. Crowds assembled on the wharves, equal in number, it is said, to those who witnessed the departure of the Polaris from the States. The squaw wept at mention of Hall's name. They are all well provided for. It is too late and there is too much excitement now to get many particulars.

Another Account of the Arrival at St. Johns.

St. Jouns, N. F., May 12, 1873. Intense excitement prevails here owing to the landing of the Tyson party this afternoon. Tyson and Meyers remained on board until they were supplied with clothing by the American Consul. All look well and are in, good health and spirits. Captain Hall died fifteen days after returning from the first expedition. He was paralyzed three days before his death, and gradually sank, dying at twenty-five minutes past three A. M. Meyers says he never gave up hope of being rescued, but never wants to get into so tight a corner again. The party never could have reached here but for the Esquimaux.

MEYERS' STATEMENT.

Mr. Meyers makes the following statement:-Captain Hall returned from a sledge expedition on October 24, and was taken ill on the same night. The next morning he found the left side of his body paralyzed. He remained in that condition for three days, when he got better. In a few days he relanged and became delirious, and so continued until the morning of November 8, when he died. When the party separated from the ship it was quite dark. and the darkness continued for over two months. with but a couple of hours light daily. We managed well so long as we had a snowhouse to shelter us; but we had to take to the boat and get on another ice field, which was too small for a house, and we were only kept warm by swallowing seal fat and blood, and burning fat in pans, the last of which also served as a signal light at night. We have suffered most since 1st April. On the night of the 22d April the sea washed over the ice with great force. The women and children were under the boat, while the men were outside trying to keep the boat from being washed away. Some of the men were washed off several times. After being rescued their feet and hands swelled, and sickness set in, but they recovered, and are now almost entirely well.

THE PACTS ALBEADY PUBLISHED IN THE HERALD. Tyson says that his statement, sent to the NEW YORK HERALD last Friday, contained the facts. He can give nothing more but his notes of the adventure since leaving the Polaris, and which he will not publish now. He thinks that the party with the Polaris may get home even, should the vessel be destroyed. All on board the Polaris were well. The statements published some months since respecting relics of the Franklin Expedition being sent home are untrue. There has been no means of communicating since the return of the Congress, in 1871.

Bringing Home the Survivors. WASHINGTON, May 12, 1873. The Secretary of the Navy has telegraphed to the

United States Consul at St. Johns to inform the Department as to the best means of bringing the survivors of the Polaris to this city. If no other conveyance is presented, the government will de patch a steamer to Bay Roberts for that pur-

Relief for the Family of Captain Hall. CINCINNATI, May 12, 1873. A movement to raise money for the family of Ciptain Hall has been commenced here, with

Miles Greenwood as treasurer of the fund.

OPINIONS ON THE EXPEDITION.

Gleanings by Herald Reporters-Sharp Criticisms of the Polaris and Her Commander-A Vessel, Unfitted for the Work of Arctic Exploration.

The disastrous end of the Arctic expedition which sailed from this port under command of Captain Hall on the evening of June 29, 1871, and the marvellous statements of Captain Tyson, one of the survivors, have excited deep and absorbing interest among scientists, scalaring men and the general public. Everything bearing in the slightest degree on the subject is sought after with astonish providentially escaped from the inhospitable and cheerless region of the much sought-aiter North Pole appear so truly remarkable that not a few sceptics have been awakened to utterance and gravely shake their heads and express the correctness of the stories With a view of ascertaining the views of teld. some of those who have preceded Captain Hall, and of getting their opinions, a Heral Drepresentative yesterday encountered Captain S. J. McCor-mick, who, with Dr. Isaac Hayes, commanded an expedition of exploration in 1861, equipped and sent out at the instance of and by various scientific societies of the United States. The Captain was in his office at the corner of Park row and Beekman street, and at once accorded the desired interview.

Captain McCormick opened the conversation imself by saying that he was not a little astonished to find reported in the HERALD of Sunday last, in an interview with Dr. Hayes, a statement that purported to have emanated from that gentleman to the effect that it was probable that Captain Hall had been murdered by his crew.

REPORTER-But what, Captain, is your estimate

of Captain Hall as an arctic explorer? Captain McCormick-With regard to Captain Hall, I must say that I do not think he was a competent man to conduct such an expedition as the one sent out. The many years' experience that I have had in seamanship and navigation impels me to say that the qualities of an active and energetic mind, quick perception and strong determination, must be pessessed in an eminent degree by an yone assigned to the command of an expedition to explore the Arctic regions. Hall was

NEITHER A NAVIGATOR NOR AN ASTRONOMER, neither was he a seaman. His whole dependence was necessarily upon the men under him. Such men, being far more able than their commander. would not have that implicit reliance on him that would be necessary, and consequently would not that would be desirable. In fact, they would receive no dictation from such a man.

REPORTER-What do you think of the ship-the

Polaris, Captain ? Captain McCormick-I visited and inspected the Polaris prior to her departure-that is, two days before she set sail, and was very kindly conducted over the vessel by Captain Buddington. In inspecting her, knowing as much as I did of the Arctic regions, I expressed my disapprobation to Captain Buddington. She was a craft that I would not have sailed in for any inducements that could be offered. I said at the time that I did not believe the ship would ever be brought back. In the first place her perpendicular fore foot, what they call the stem post, was defective, and again, I objected to her on account of her wall-sidedness, that would take the nip of the ice at the water line and would force her under instead of forcing her up. The skip selected should have been round instead of fast bottomed, so that when she caught the ice she would have been forced upon the top of it. That is an important in Arche surveys.

THE POLARIS UNFIT FOR THE NORTH POLE.

REPORTER—So that, in your judgment, the Polaris was utterly unfit for the purpose she was used for?

rolaris was utterly unit for the purpose she was used for?

Captain McCormick—Decidedly, sir.
Reporter—What do you think of the statement of Captain Tyson?

Captain McCormick—In regard to Captain Tyson's explanation of leaving the ship, I cannot understand for a moment why they should have abandoned her. From the latitude and longitude he gives they must have been from six to eight miles from Northumberland or Hakluyte Island, in the vicinity of which there are at least half a dozen harbors. I cannot comprehend, either, how Captain Tyson says that on the morning after abandoning the floe in his boat he saw a steamer, under sail to the morthwest, particularly as he had the wind from the northwest and his drift to the southwest. This is something that Arctic navithe southwest. This is something that Arctic navigators cannot understand. If they saw a steamer the steamer must have decidedly seen them in dis on the cusuing morning he found the boat they had abandoned near the Ice floc. Tyson says that they attained the latitude of 82 degrees 16 minutes. This I do not believe. There must have been

MISTAKE IN THE OBSERVATIONS
taken, for from the observations that I have had in Conada Channel, the most northern channel that has ever been reached, it is my firm belief that the narrowest part is closed from year to year, from the discharge of the Humboat glacier; consequently I do not think they could have got o far from those observations. Both Morton, Hayes and mysel, from the northernmost point on the south coast of Canada Channel, found the land trending to the east, and that was in latitude one degree to the south of where Tyson claims they navigated to the northwest point. If such a point had been gained by Captain Hall he must have been within the Arctic circle or Open Polar Sea; and such being the case I am at a loss to conceive why he should have returned to the south, instead of pushing his vessel into the Open Polar Sea, and, if necessary, abandoning her, as he had pienty of boats with which to secure his return.

REFORTER—Then you do not credit that part of the statement?

Captain McCormick—My firm belief is that Captain Hall never attained the northern latitude that Tyson says he did. The barrier of ice discharging from MISTAKE IN THE OBSERVATIONS

THE HUMBOLDT GLACIER BLOCKS THE WAY from Cape Hoberton upward. That being the narrowest part of the Strait, is, in my opinion, constantly blocked up with these icebergs. It may possibly be, with extreme tides, that a passage, particularly with a northern wind, may be onened to the Polar Sea. In 1860, from Littleton Island a passage was found leading as far as the eye could reach, forming a mere canal. Into this we attempted to enter, but it was closed upon us, nipping the vessel and throwing her up out of water many feet. We then retreated from the opening to the Etah Bay, distant about twelve miles, and there sought winter quarters, the season being so far advanced and we having had so mach contention with the ice. We Wintered in Port Faulk, in latitude 79 degrees, 17 minutes and 41 seconds.

Reporter—Do you think, Captain, Hall reached as far as this? THE HUMBOLDT GLACIER BLOCKS THE WAY

as far as this?
Gaptain McCormicx—No, sir; 1 don't think he did. They claim, though, that they penetrated about twelve miles farther north.

REPORTER—Captain, what have you got to say

REPORTER—Captain, what have you got to say with regard to

THE OPEN POLAR SEA?

Captain McCormick—With regard to the Open Polar Sea I have this to say: I have already traced the Gulf Stream to Archangel Bay, in the White Sea. At the North Gate, which is at a point of Greenland, the Gulf Stream splits, One part resoives itself into the White Sea, the other has never yet been traced, but goes to the north via Spitzbergen, one of the most northern points of the earth and an island. There it forms what we call the Open Polar Sea, and discharges itself through Canada and Smith's channels as an under current. This we have found by a difference of temperature of

Canada and Smith's canadies as an inder current. This we have found by a difference of temperature of

SURFACE AND UNDER CURRENTS

of from five to ten degrees. The surface current setting to the north and the under current to the south. These currents would have no effect on any expedition, however. The temperature that I was in was six'y degrees below zero, while at the Open Polar Sea the temperature seldom is below zero. Repostrem—How in respect to Tyson and the survivors travelling so many miles on an ice floewhat do you think of that, Captain?

Captain McCormick—I think it is simply ridiculous. It could never have been done. It would have broken up long before. It is possible, but not probable, that such travelling might have been done on an iceberg, but then it takes them five years to reach the banks of Newfoundland. The first year they don't leave Bailin Bay or Smith's Strait, or wherever they are discharged, and it takes from three to four years for them to make the journey after that. To sum up, sir, I must say that I consider portions of the statements of Captain Tyson highly colored and improbable.

BELIEF IN THE SAFETY OF THE MISSING.

REPORTER—Do you think there is a probability of Captain McCormick—I do. I am firm in my-conviction that Captain Buddingten will safely return with those who remained with him, and the friends of the parties need be under no apprehension or fears for their safety. There are pienty of harbors in Hakinyte and along the coast to Capta York, into any of which they can enter and be afforced safe sneiter. I think Captain Buddington will take ad-

Views on the Expedition of Captain

Hall. The Herald reporter subsequently conversed yesterday with several experts who were prominently connected with the outsitting of the expedition. They requested that their names be not published, but the information they gave was of importance. The interview with the first of these gentlemen will be found particularly interesting.

REPORTER-What was the principal cause of the

failure of the expedition ? EXPERT-I think there was dissension among the crew and the officers. I think it very strange that they should have discharged such large quantities of provisions on the ice. I reason that there was some trouble between Captain Tyson and Captain Buddington; and there can't be two bosses on board a ship. My idea is that they were trying to stop a leak and lighten the vessel, but you would think that after having stopped the leak

THE NATURAL PLACE OF SAFETY REPORTER-Do you think they were driven from

EXPERT-No; they could not have taken such quantities of provisions with them if they had been driven from the ship. You must remember that they had provisions enough to last them 197 days, besides what was lost on the ice and what was left when they were rescued, and also that they had clothing and ammunition; that was shown by the killing of seals and bears. I think that the party who deserted the Polaris must have thought he still not reliable to live in, owing to some defects in the huil; and, although the leak might have been stopped, they might have thought that they had better trust themselves to the ice than to the separation was preceded by any fighting. I think it was probably a voluntary and amicable arrange-

REPORTER -- Was Captain Hall careful in providing himself with all that was necessary before he

CAPTAIN HALL'S OUTFIT. EXPERT-No. I can't say that he was. As regards arms and ammunition, for instance, he had forgotten all about them till some of the officers at the Brooklyn Navy Yard asked him whether he had not better take some along to kill bears and seals with. When they were finally brought he was a ready

When they were finally brought he was a ready steaming up the East River, and the Navy Yard tug had to chase him up to deliver them. That was certainly a piece of great carelessness on his part. REPORTER—Was the ship fitted for the service? EXPERT—I don't think the ship was as good for the service as she ought to have been. I think she ought to have been as olid frame, corked, then scaled inside and planked out, and then she ought to have had iron round her sides. She ought to have had iron round her sides. She ought to have had a very far floor, so that she would not have keeled over so much when on the ice. There were several excellent suggestions which Captain Hall disregarded. One of them was very important. It was suggested to him to take along small torpedoes and use them from a pole to break up the ice at the head of the vessel; he could have accomplished that by

that by
GETTING THE TORPEDOES UNDER THE ICE
and then discharging them.

GETTING THE TORPEDOES UNDER THE ICE and then discharging them.

REPORTER—Was Captain Haft a man who would be able to maintain good discipline?

EXPERT—Well, I don't know about that. When they were fitting out the vessel there seemed to be no executive head. If you would go to see Captain Hall about a matter he would refer you to captain Buddington, and he would refer you to somebody else, who would most probably refer you back to Captain Itali. That was the way they did business (laughing). Hall was overrun with visitors all the time. You would have laughed to see all the people who came to see him about this or that. One wanted him to introduce a new system of religion among the Esquimaux; the other wanted him to bring back some real show, &c. I have to laugh when I think of it.

Another gentleman who has occupied a high Another gentleman who has occupied a high sition in the naval service, when called upon for

I thought it very singular to send the ship

"I thought it very singular to send the ship UNDER COMMAND OF A LANDSMAN like Captain Hall. He was no seaman, and no landsman could have maintained man-of-war discipline on board a merchant vessel. The general opinion is that the vessel ought to nave been piaced under command of a sailor. It is true Captain Buddington was there, but he did not act as captain, but as first officer. From what I learned he was originally a blacksmith, then changed his profession several times, and finally became a journalist, when he studied this question. He made two passages in whalers to become familiar with the routine of ships. That was all he knew of scalaring. As regards the ship, I think she was very well prepared to resist the climate of the Arctic regions. She was well decked over so that the crew need not have been exposed to the atmosphere, and her appearance above water was that of a strong vessel. She also had a very fine crew—they were a splendid lot of men.

of men.

ANOTHER CRITIC.

Mr. Bardin, the loreman of the Constructors' Department of the Navy Yard, said he had always thought that Captain Hall was a man who could not maintain good discipline, because he treated his men so badly. He had even heard that Captain Hall nad shot one of his men in a former passage.

Chief Justice Daly and the Polariscal Society-The Proper Route to the Pole-The Geographical Features of the Expedetion.

The American Geographical Society contemplates a special meeting to consider the fate of the Polaris, after Captain Tyson shall have returned to New York. The survivors will be treated with all the honors due to the fortitude which they exhibited during their extraordinary voyage on the ice fice. Chief Justice Daly, President of the Geographical Society, informed a HERALD representative last evening that he considered that Captain Hall was hardly a competent person to lead an enterprise of the character of an Arctic expedition, Judge Daly remembers well when Captain Hall first made his appearance in New York. It was on the occcasion of the Kane memorial, before the Geographical Society, when Hail, an enthusiastic and blant man, approached Judge Daly, self-introduced, saying :-"1 want to go and find the bones of Sir John Frank-lin." He asked to be permitted to explain his views to the Society, and in exceedingly homely address he gave what crude ideas he had formed Mr. Grinnell's attention was attracted to young Hall, and, as he had patronized the Kane expedition, he advised Captain Hall to proceed in a whaler to Frobisher's Sound, which was the first voyage of the deceased explorer. Judge Duly is of the opinion that a great geographical triumph has been gained in the fact that the Polaris was able gained in the fact that the Polaris was able to drep anchor in latitude 82 16 North, almost abreast of Union Point, where Dr. Hayes planted the Stars and Stripes in a latitude never before reached by a human being. It is now only one month since Dr. Hayes, from the platform of Association Hail, said:—"And I hope that Captain Hail has taken that farg and has floated it on the axis of the earth." Judge Daily believes that the only route of practical exploration is the one favored by Captain Hail. The President of the Geographical Society has given the subject much careful study and the following important of the Geographical Society has given the subject much careful study and the following important extract from his annual address is confirmed by the

of the Geographical Society has given and supportant extract from his annual address is confirmed by the statement of Captain Tyson:—

The unfavorable character of last Summer for exploration, as shown in the result of these several expeditions, which may be attributed to the nature of the preceding Winter, which was exceedingly cold, and the fact of the intense cold of the present Winter, gives rise very naturally to some anxiety respecting Captain Hall and the Polaris, which has not been heard from since Angust 5.1871. He was then off Tossak Tussuissuk, lat. 73 21 N; formation of the was then off Tossak Tussuissuk, lat. 73 21 N; formation of the west than observe were well. The sea-coing qualities of the vessel had been tested and found avorable; his complement of sixy Esquimanx does had been obtained, and Hans Christian, the well known dog driver, with his family, had Joined the expedition. He net at Hollensburg Baron Von Otten, returning from the Swedish expedition, who lurinshed him with mans, copies of his log, deep sea setundings, decided the attempt the reaches the property of the state of the catenopte for Captain Link Decident of the Arches of the catenopte for Captain Link Decident of the Arches of the Captain Link Decident of the Arches of the Captain Link Decident Link Decident Link Decident Link Decident Link Decident Link Decident Link Decide

1871, when he sailed for Smith's Sound, was one of the most unfavorable seasons that have been known for many years. Still the severe Winter that followed, and the severity of the present Winter, very naturally makes us anxious, as his vessel was not specially built for service in these Northern regions, and is provisioned only for the year 1873; and it is very much to be regretted that the British government, which has achieved so much in the field of Arctic exploration, did not respond to the call made upon it. Chief Justice Daly has already been juvited to speak on the present condition of Arctic research. He will prepare a paper for the special meeting.

Suggestions for Government Inquiry Touching the Death of Captain Hall and the Failure of the Arctic Expedi-

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD :-

There are some discrepancies as to dates in the Consul's despaten published to-day. Captain Hall is stated to have died on the 8th of October, 1871. The Polaris left Winter quarters August 12, 1872, and on the 15th was on her beam ends and commenced drifting south to 77 35, when preparations were made to abandon her. When was the expedition over Kane's open sea

made? This and other very important discrepancies and inconsistencies can only be cleared up by the return of the Polaris. seems, by Tyson's report, to have steamed away, and was last seen at anchor in a good har bor, sails furled and fires out, and we feel she is yet safe and will come out in August. Being in the track of sealers, they can, even if the Polaris is disabled, readily reach St. Johns; but it would seem incumbent upon our government to send a vessel to Disco as early as practicable to assist them if it

to Disco as early as practicable to assist them if it is required.

Tyson's proposition, that he left the Polaris leaky and unseaworthy, and then complaining that she steamed away, leaving them to their fate, sounds inconsistent. That he should have with him all the guides, all the boats, and many Germans of the crew, is singular. That his party subsisted and remained in such good health during six months of the arctic night; that an infant, only four months old at the time of going upon the ice, passed through such exposure, through such meager subsistence for the mother, seems singular. Early at the commencement of the cruise there was trouble, disputes and insubordination on board to such an extent that Capitam Davenport advised, as the easiest and proper method to settle them, to give the offenders a dance at the yardarm, or quietly send them Lome in irons by the Congress.

May we not suppose this trouble broke out

ons by the Congress. May we not suppose this trouble broke out fresh, increased, and upon Captain Hali's death its extent overcame the commanding authority: Are we quietly to accept the statements that have been given us by this return party? It appears as if the whole matter would be bettered by some official inquiry, as some very unpleasant opinions are expressed in your paper of to-day. Can you not give us some light upon these points and advise government action towards investiga

New York, May 11, 1873.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, May 12, 1873. The Postmaster General to-day received a telegram from Special Agent Tyner, who was sent to Springfield, Mass., to superintend the shipment of the postal cards, stating that the first lot of 5,000,000 had to-day been put aboard postal car, and would leave to-night Washington, arriving there not later than Wednesday corning. Should no accident prevent, on that day the Post Office Department will begin to fill requisitions in the order and propor tion received. New York gets the first million Philadelphia the second, while Boston, St. Louis, and Cincinnati will receive 500,000 each, Chicago and Washington 200,000 each. The remainder will pe divided among smaller cities. It is expected that after this order is filled the contractors will he able to furnish at least one million a day. James Lyon, of Richmond, to be Ap-

pointed Minister to Russia. James Lyon, of Richmond, who was a prominent opponent of the Greeley movement in Virginia, it understood will be appointed Minister to Russia, in place of Orr, deceased. The President has de-termined to give this mission to some prominent Southern man, and Virginia has not yet been hon ored with any nomination of importance, while North Carolina has a Solicitor General and Third Auditor, South Carolina (the home of Orr) an As sistant Secretary of the Treasury, Georgia had an Attorney General and Alabama has the Sixth Auditorship. The mission to kussia, it is thought, will therefore be tendered to Mr. Lyon.

Additional Deputy Collectors for New York. Secretary of the Treasury Richardson is making arrangements for stationing several deputy col-lectors of the Customs in different parts of the city of New York to administer to importers the oaths required upon invoices, in order to save them the trouble of going to the Custom House for that sole purpose, where they are subjected to much incon venience, delay and waste of time. It is believed this change will prove of the greatest advantage and convenience to the merchants, and it will be carried into effect as soon as the localities in the vicinity of importing houses at which to station

Internal Revenue Collectors Appointed. The following appointments of Internal Revenue collectors were decided upon to-day:—William B. Elliott, for the First district of Pennsylvania; John A. Henry, Tenth district, New York; Benja min Derve, Twenty-sixth district, New York; John B. Hooker, Nineteenth district, New York; Eugene W. Ferris, First district, South Corolina. In the Fifth Indiana district the present collector, Wilham Grose, is to be retained.

A CHURCH BURNED.

The Beautiful Edifice, Church of the Ascension, Baltimore, Destroyed by

BALTIMORE, May 12, 1873. Ascepsion (Protestant Episcopal) church, Rev. J. E. Cathell, rector, one of the finest edifices in this city, corner of Lafavette avenue and Oregon street, was burned to-night by a fire which originated at about half-past eight o'clock from the ga lights in the roof. There was no one in the building at the time, and before the flames could be subclied they left nothing standing but the marble walls of the church. The loss is \$50,000, on which there is an insurance of \$30,000 in Battimere companies. The magnificent furniture of the interior was entirely destroyed. The church has been built only four years.

LEXINGTON RACES.

Opening Day of the Spring Meeting of the Kentucky Association.

LEXINGTON, May 12, 1873. The Spring meeting of the Kentucky Association opened to-day with a large attendance, fine weather and the track in good order, but not fast trotting. In the first race, the McGrath Produce Stakes for three-year-olds, mile heats, \$50 each, pay or play,

THE DELAWARE YACHT CLUB REGATTA.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 12, 1873.

The regatta of the Delaware River Yacht-Ciul will take place next Monday, the course extending from Shackamaxon street wharf to the Block House and return. The signal will be given at ten o'clock. Forty-three yachts thus far have been registered and more are expected.

A MURDER TRIAL IN SOUTH CAROLINA. COLUMBIA, May 12, 1873.

The case of Tupper, charged with the murder of Caldwell, which terminated on Thursday night last citement. A motion has been made for a new trial, and the argument will be heard on Saturday, when it is expected the defence will strive to show that undue influence has been resorted to by prom-inent politicians and officeholders to secure con-

THE CITY CAULDRON.

The Nominations-The Aldermen Adopt the Policy of "Hasterly Inactivity."

They Say the Mayor Does Not Treat Them with Proper Respect-Refusal To Act on the Names Submitted-The Combination Against the Mayor Revived-The Mayor Will Publish the List in a Day or Iwo. .

The interest felt in regard to the Mayor's appointment of officials under the new charter was redoubled yesterday by the action of the Board of Aldermen in relusing to take up the consideration of the nominations already before them. An im mense crowd of politicians and office-seekers had assembled in the corridors and vestibule of the City Hall, and it was generally anticipated that the Mayor would send in more nominations and that there would be more confirmations announced in quick order. That was the general sentiment of the crowd. When, however, the Board assemble and no further nominations were submitted and they adjourned after displaying considerable dudgeon with the Executive, there was a sensation. Four or five of the Aldermen openly expressed their views to the effect that the Mayor did not properly respect the dignity of the Board, and

THEY WERE SCHOOLBOYS. They were unanimous in the opinion that they should have the nominations sent in in a lump and not in this piecemeal iashion, one Board at a time. The Aldermen say further that the Mayor has just as much of a "ring" about him in the persons of his "advisers" as any officer ever had, and they object very strenuously to Oliver Charlick and some others being in the Mayor's confidence, to their exclusion; and so they adopted the policy of "masterly inactivity" until Monday next, when the Mayor's twenty days in which to make the nominations will have expired, and they will, per-

that he was treating them as though

WHAT THE MAYOR THINKS. Late in the afternoon a HERALD reporter called on the Mayor and found him seated with half a dozen gentlemen in his private office. The Mayo is always glad to see people who don't want office. "Now, sir," said the Mayor, "what shall I do for you?"

force, have the entire list in their hands.

"I don't care about being a police commissioner, Mr. Mayor, but I have called to learn your views in reference to the Aldermanic action to-day." The Mayor smiled. He never does all the talking

The Mayor smiled. He never does all the taiking like some men do who are interviewed, and simply asked, "Well, what have they done? I heard that they had adjourned until Monday next." And then he smiled again.

"But they adjourned, as you perhaps know, without taking action upon your nominations."

"Well, I don't see that I can make them act upon them till they are ready," said the Mayor, still laughing.

them till they are ready, sales laughing.
"A feature of the proceedings was that on the motion to take your nominations from the table THE VOTE AGAINST IT

motion to take your nominations from the table THE VOTE AGAINST IT was 8 to 6. That was the number stated to have been in the combination a week ago," continued

was 8 to 5. That was the number stated to have been in the combination a week ago," continued the reporter.

The Mayor shrugged his shoulders and said, "Well, I guess it's all right. But what do they want? It is my place to nominate and theirs to confirm or reject."

"They seem to think. Mr. Mayor, that you are not treating them right.

"So far as the opinions of the Aldermen are concerned they have given them officially to-day; for on the motion to take the nominations already in from the table several of them spoke against it, and said they did not consider your action fair or courteous to the Board."

"Did they?" said the Mayor. "Who were they who spoke against it?"

"Mr. Van Schaick spoke against it, and I believe Mr. Cooper also, as well as one or two others. Have you heard the names of the eight who voted against action to-day?"

"No. Oh. I have nothing to do with that," replied the Mayor. "They have a right to shape their own action."

"But If they continue in their course and decline to confirm and the thing resches."

plied the Mayor. "They have a right to shape their own action."
"But if they continue in their course and decline to confirm, and the thing reaches

A "DEADLOCK,"
what is to become of the new city government that has been anticipated with so much interest? I suppose it no nominations are confirmed the present members of the Board will hold over," interpolated the reporter.

"There is no occasion for a 'deadlock,' for there is plenty of time between now and Monday—a week is a good white (laughing), and we don't know what may happen by that time," continued the Mayor. "I want to have the new government set in motion, and if the Aldermen can't agree upon my nominations I shall try to keep on sending them in names until they do feel that the city is safe,"
"And of course the old incumbers will hold."

"And of course the old incumbents will hold their positions until their successors are ap-

"And of course the old incumbents will hold their positions until their successors are appointed?"

"Well, I am not sure about that. I suppose so. But," and here the Mayor assumed an expression of gravity, "there is a week left yet to act in, and THE WAY MATTERS STAND is this:—The people of New York are my constituents, and I like to know what their opinions are. Now it is quite possible that I may send in my

ents, and I like to know what their opinions are.

Now it is quite possible that I may send in my
nominations between new and Monday."—

The reporter was about to say. "But, Mr. Mayor,
the Board does not meet again until Monday."

But the Mayor cut off the reporter's idea by continuing: "It is quite likely that I shall submit my
nominations before the week is out by having them
published. I have thought about it and I guess I
shall do it. Then, after the people have seen them
and made up their minds about it, I shall send
them in to the Aldermen at their meeting on Monday next. I am pretty certain

I SHALL SEND THEM TO THE PAPERS
in a couple of days or so. How will that be?"

As the Mayor said this he looked up and laughed
heartly.

As the Mayor said this he looked up and laughed heartily.

"That will be a sharp counter stroke," replied the reporter, "and you will have the advantage of having a little public opinion as well as a good deal of Aldermanic opinion about them. Perhaps the public would like to be consulted in that way just as well as the Aldermen."

"Exactly, exactly," replied the Mayor. "We shall have all the opinions then, and if we don't get good men it will be somebody's fault."

This closed the conversation, and the reporter retired, leaving the Mayor enjoying a good quiet chuckle.

The Assistant Aldermen-The Annexation of Westchester-The Alleged Permit Frauds and Forgeries.

A session of the Board of Assistant Aldermen was held yesterday, when a resolution was offered by Mr. Haley to appoint a committee of three from each branch of the Common Council to investigate each branch of the Common Council to investigate the alleged frauds in the matter of forging the names of Aidermen and Assistant Aidermen to applications for permits for signs, &c., was unanimously adopted. The resolution of the Board of Aidermen approving of the bill to annex certain towns in Westchester county to New York, and asking the Governor to Sign it, was referred to the Committee on Law. Messrs. Haiey, Coddington and Simonson were appointed as the committee to investigate the permit frauds.

The Supervisors-Election of the New Clerk-The Permanent Organization Not Yet Completed.

The Supervisors met yesterday at half-past three o'clock-this being the first meeting since the Governor signed the new charter. General Pinkney, the Clerk of the Board of Aldermen, appeared

ney, the Clerk of the Board of Aldermen, appeared with his clerks, and relieved those of Clerk Young, and called the roll, when all were found present except Mr. Koch.

On motion of Mr. Kehr, Mr. Ottendorfer was appointed temperary chairman, and Messrs, Lysart and Kehr were appointed to conduct Mr. Ottendorfer to the chair. A protest from Major J. B. Young, ex-clerk, against his removal was read, and General Pinkney was elected in his place; the only negative vote being that of Mr. Fianagan.

When a motion was made that the Board go into the election of a permanent President, Mr. Vance was nominated by Mr. Morris, and Mr. Cooper by Mr. Fianagan. Mr. Kehr moved to lay the resolution to go into an election upon the table, which was adopted and the Board adjourned until Thursday, at half-past three, immediately after Messrs. Billings, Morris and MrCafferty and been appointed a committee to revise the rules.

VICAR GENERAL OUINN.

Correction of Inaccuractes in the Report of His Inaugural Sermon and Sets Himself Right.

St. Patrick's Cathedral, May 12, 1873. TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD;_

SIR-The report which is published in your paper this morning giving what I was supposed to have said yesterday at St. Patrick's Cathedral is so said yesterday at St. Patyick's Cathedral is so totally incorrect that I am sonstrained to call on you for this public denial of 1s truth in every word and sonstmant as there extrasted. Law obtained we was not at all present. If the press claim the right to enter the sanctuary it is not too much to expect some degree of care and accuracy on the part of its representatives. Respectfully, your obedient servant.

LAID AT REST.

Funeral of the Chief Justice at the Capital.

An Impressive Assemblage in the Senate.

> Bench, Bar, Pulpit and People Represented.

> THE STREETS CROWDED WITH SPECTATORS.

Final Interment of the Remains To-Day in Oakhill Cemetery.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 12, 1873. Preparations for the funeral of the late Chief Jus Chase were completed this morning. The Senate chamber was hung in black, the doorways and gallery in the rear of the Vice President's chair being heavily draped, as were also the entrances to the chamber. The galleries were densely filled at an early hour with spectators, and hundreds of persons were unable to obtain entrance.

THE FLOOR OF THE SENATE was exclusively reserved for specifically named officers and persons, who entered from time to time and took the seats assigned to them. Among these were full representations of the foreign legations, including the Ministers from England, France, Spain, Russia, Brazil, Turkey, Austria and Peru, and the acting Charge d'Affaires.of Japan, together with their respective secretaries and attaches, all of them in plain dress. The

MEMBERS OF CONGRESS PRESENT were Senators Cameron, Sargent, Kelley, and Morrill, of Vermont; Casserly, Cragin, Conkling, and Representatives Potter, Randall, Holman, Garfield. and Hon. Charles O'Nell and Judge McCalmont.

DISTINGUSHED PERSONS PRESENT. Hon. Reverdy Johnson was conspicuous in the ssemblage, being one of the oldest and most intimate friends of the deceased. Seats were also occupied by the officers of the respective houses, the Judges of the United States Court of Claims and of the Territorial Courts, and the officers of the Department of Justice; a large representation of the clergy of the district; the Assistant Secretaries State, the Treasury and the the Assistant Attorneys General and the Assistant Postmasters General: the heads of the bureaus in the several departments of the government; officers of the Army and Navy; the Council and House of Delegates of the Territorial Legislature; the civil officers of the Territorial government and invited friends, among whom were R. C. Parsons and General Barry.

At noon the Rev. Dr. Timany entered at the main door, reciting

THE FUNERAL SERVICES commencing "I am the resurrection and the life," and accompanied by the pallbearers-Judge Schiey of Md. Dr. Peter Parker, Whitelaw Reid, W. W. Corcoran, Hon. A. F. Perry. Admiral Goldsborough, General McDowell, Governor Cooke, Hon, Montgomery Blair, W. D. Gallagher,

THE CASKET. overed with flowers, was next brought into the champer by the colored servants of the Supreme Court and placed upon the catafalque in the area fronting the Secretary's desk, which was strewn with floral wreaths, crosses, anchors, &c., the large cross from New York being placed on the Vice President's desk.

THE PRESIDENT AND CABINET. Next entered President Grant, Secretaries Fish, Richardson, Robeson, Delano, Attorney General Williams and Postmaster General Creswell, accompanied by the ladies of their respective households and the immediate relatives of the deceased, followed by the colored servants, and temale, all in deep mourning. The minister

and female, all in deep mourning. The minister concluded his reading by the time the assembly was seated. Rev. Mr. Cleaveland read a passage from the Scriptures, when Rev. B. Peyton Brown delivered a prayer.

THE FUNERAL DISCOURSE.

Rev. Dr. Thany delivered the discourse, in which he said a prince and great man had fallen which had brought those present and the whole country to a common sorrow.

After the war was over, although the constitution was strained, in consequence of the peril of the nation's life, he afterward sat in and passed judgment on some of his own official acts. As Secretary of the Treasury, dispensing thousands of millions of dollars, no one ever accused him of wrong, and he went out of that office a poorer man than he was when he assumed its duties. After the death of Taney it was but just and proper that the late Chief Justice should be his successor. The minister then read an

minister then read an EXTRACT FROM A LETTER written by Mr. Chase on the subject of the Presidency, in which he said he did not desire the Presidency or a nomination; nor did he know, with his views and convictions, whether he was a suitable candiate; and yet, the minister remarked, an impression prevailed that Mr. Chase was a disappointed contributed that Mr. Chase was a disappointed.

or a nomination; nor did he know, with his views and convictions, whether he was a suitable candidate; and yet, the minister remarked, an impression prevailed that Mr. Chase was a disappointed politician. It was undeniable that no man saw in his acts indications of querulousness and bitterness, but their opposite. He was kind to all, a pure patriot, an upright judge and a Christian gentieman. It would be found that his blameless private life was rendered more conspicuous by his eminent official position. No acts of his life need concealment, his character was without a blemish. Scandalous attacks have been made on public men, and, perhaps, many of them were innocent, but none have attempted to tarnish the mirror of The REPUTATION OF THE DECEASED, and his name goes down to posterity without reproach. Courteous in bearing, he superadded a Christian consecration; he was great among men, but as a child before his Father in Heaven. Lincoln, the martyr President, was followed by Stanton, the iron Secretary of War, and Seward, the polished Secretary of State, followed not long ago, and now another leaves us, his death hastened by his arduous labors as Secretary of the Treasury, Remembering his life and his sudden decease, may we not say "My Father, the charlots of is all and the horsemen thereof," and devoutly pray that his fallen manile may rest on one chosen of Sod? The minister then concluded with a prayer, when it was announced that the further services would be performed at the cemetery.

PROCESSION TO OAKRILL CEMETERY.

Under the direction of the Marshal the procession, mostly private, the President and Caoinet and foreign Ministers occupying their own. Thousands of persons were on the freets as spectators. The day was clear. There was a tolling of belis preceding and after the functal services.

IN THE CHAPEL OF THE CEMETERY

Rev. B. Peyton Brown began the services by reading from the burial service of the office, commencing, "Man, that is born of woman, hath but a short time to live and is full of misery." The

vices.

APTER THE LAST SAD RITES
in the chapel the cusket was lowered in to one of the
temporary vaults beneath the floor, where it will
femain till to-morrow. It will then be taken out,
and, having in the meantime been enclosed in the
case, will be interred in the lot of Governor Cook,
in the new part of the cemetery. The burial will
be strictly private, in accordance with the request
of the family, only the immediate family being
present.

THE BAR OF THE COURT OF CLAIMS held a meeting to-day, Chief Justice Drake in the chair, and passed resolutions of respect to the late Chief Justice.

Action of the St. Louis Bar. St. Louis, Mo., May 12, 1873. The Bench and Bar of this city held a meeting

to-day and adopted resolutions of respect to the memory of Chief Justice Chase. Tributes of the Bar of Hartford. HARTFORD, Conn., May 12, 1873. In the United States District Court, held by

adjournment in New Haven to-day, the death of chief Justice Chase was announced of the half-win, Esq., acting District Attorney, who spoke briefly in eulogy of the deceased.

Judge Nathaniel Shipman also, in a few remarks, paid an appropriate tribute to Mr. Chase, and the Court was adjourned out of respect to his memory.